

The Charleston Daily News

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CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1868.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

GENERAL NAPIER IN LONDON.—THE ACTION OF PARLIAMENT.—THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—GRAND INTERNATIONAL FETE.—PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE SULTAN.

LONDON, July 2.—General Sir Robert Napier arrived in this city this morning. An immense crowd was assembled at the railroad depot to welcome him, and on his appearance he was received with cheers, which did not cease until he had entered his carriage and driven to his hotel. In the House of Lords this evening a vote of thanks to General Napier and the officers and men of the Abyssinian expedition was moved by the Earl of Malmesbury and seconded by Earl Russell, and was unanimously adopted. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred and many members of the Court were present on the occasion. In the House of Commons all the benches were filled with members, and the galleries crowded with a brilliant throng of ladies and gentlemen, as it was known that General Napier would be present. When the general entered the House he was warmly greeted by the members. The Premier, Mr. Disraeli, then moved, and Mr. Gladstone seconded, the vote of thanks, which was carried without a dissenting voice, amid the most enthusiastic cheering from all parts of the House.

LONDON, July 2.—General Napier is at Windsor to-day, the guest of Queen Victoria.

PARIS, July 2.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Magne, Minister of Finance, during the debate on the budget, replied to the attacks which had been made on the government for continuing its military preparations, and declared that armament or disarmament was equally a matter of peace. M. Olivier, who followed the Minister of Finance, said nations were to arm themselves by fear. France, if she held the lead among the nations of Europe, could easily dispense with her costly armament, and then her financial condition would improve.

BERLIN, July 2.—Arrangements have been nearly perfected by prominent gentlemen of the United States and Germany for a grand international fete on the 4th of July, 1868.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—Prince Napoleon dined to-day with the Sultan. The Viceroys of Egypt and all the ambassadors of foreign powers were present.

THE New York Convention.
THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION—LATEST GOSSIP AND SPECULATIONS.

NEW YORK, July 4.—P. M.—The Convention organized to-day with immense enthusiasm. As the Southern delegates entered the hall the band struck up Dixie. The Convention was called to order at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, by August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. After saying the country looked to you, gentlemen, by means of the Democratic organization, to save the country, Belmont nominated Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin, temporary chairman. The nomination was confirmed.

Rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864, including the two-third rule, were adopted. Territories were excluded from a vote in the Convention. Committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization were appointed, when, after reading the Declaration of Independence, the Convention adjourned until Monday. The weather is intensely hot.

In the "Chase headquarters," in the Chamber House, a letter is shown, in which Chase professes not to desire the nomination, but he wishes to have it put on record before a nomination is made that he will support the nomination of the Convention.

The Illinois and Indiana delegation announced that they were instructed to vote for Pendleton as a unit, which was received with applause.

The New York delegation say that they will support the candidate having the majority on the sixth ballot.

Andrew Johnson will receive a large vote from the South. The Southern vote will probably be divided between Andrew Johnson and Francis P. Blair. Louisiana supports Hancock. Judge Chase aids by the decision of the Convention. His friends say he will show strong on the sixth ballot. Bets three to one that the Democratic nominee will be elected.

Over two hundred thousand strangers are in the city. Pendleton's escort from Cincinnati is two thousand.

Chase delegation from Philadelphia is one thousand. Rumors of a Chase letter bearing strongly on State rights excite attention. Southern delegates applaud Johnson for his amenity proclamation enthusiastically.

Among the spectators are many ladies, also Francis P. Blair, senator Patterson, ex-senator Bayard and many men prominent in Southern politics before the war.

The hall and galleries are densely crowded. A great crowd is outside vainly striving to gain admittance.

A strong police force is at the doors and on the street to keep the road open and to preserve good order.

General McClelland, of Illinois, is temporary Chairman of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention. He welcomed all true soldiers North and South. Resolutions were proposed declaring the Convention merely auxiliary to the National Democratic Convention. General W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, is nominated for president of the convention.

The New York papers publish a letter from Hon. F. P. Blair, declaring it the duty of the Democratic party, if elected, to disregard the Reconstruction acts, and withdraw the military from the Southern States.

Parties who have canvassed the various delegations to-day report that they will stand as follows: In the first ballot the Western States, except Michigan, Wisconsin and California, will vote for Pendleton, who will also receive five votes from Maryland, two from Maine, and the whole vote of Kentucky.

South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi and Rhode Island, are for Chase, with indications of his receiving additional votes from the Eastern States. Pennsylvania will vote for Asa Packer, New Jersey will vote for Joel Parker, and Wisconsin for Doolittle.

Missouri and one delegate from Maryland will vote for Blair. Andrew Johnson will receive the vote of Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee, and one vote from Maryland. Mr. Byrnes, Hendricks, Hancock, and Beveridge will receive scattering votes, but on the second and third ballots will receive strong accessions.

The New York city delegates met to-day and voted by two majorities for Pendleton, but they are a very small portion of the New York State delegation.

Some prominent citizens of New York recently addressed a letter to President Johnson asking if he would consent to become a candidate for the Presidency before the New York Convention. The President replied in a long

letter yesterday, reviewing some of the acts of his administration, and indicating very clearly his views and the intentions which have always actuated his movements in the past. He alludes to the divisions which have occurred between Congress and the Executive, and the embarrassments of his position. He will interpose no barrier to the desire of the people, whose servant he is; and he trusts that the Democratic Convention, in the formation of a platform and the choice of a candidate, will be actuated more for the common good of the people and country than the supremacy of the party.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—It is storming to-night. There are no advices from New York to-day, indicating the programme for to-morrow.

The Fourth of July.

RICHMOND, July 4.—The day passed quietly; public offices, courts and stores were closed. Very few black societies paraded. No public celebration by the whites.

WILMINGTON, July 4, P. M.—The day passed off very quietly. There was a large number participated in an excursion by steamer and rail. Business was almost entirely suspended. The day closed with a grand display of fireworks.

News from New York anxiously looked for.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, July 4.—The Legislature organized to-day in accordance with Gen. Meade's order. Benjamin Conley, of Augusta, was elected President of the Senate, and A. E. Marshall, of Atlanta, Secretary. R. L. McWhorter, of Greene County, was elected Speaker of the House.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE.

SENSIBLE SPEECHES FROM TWO FREEDMEN.

A PLEASANT RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 4.—While the 4th of July has been observed in Charleston and elsewhere with the usual *feux-de-joie* and pyrotechnic displays, a goodly proportion of the citizens of Columbia devoted the day to a celebration of the opening of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad to Batesville—a little village 35 miles from this city. The usual salutes and ringing of bells took place in town, and at 10 o'clock a few hundred colored people assembled to listen to an address by Dr. A. G. Mackey, on party topics. This speech will, it is understood, be published in full, and be used as a campaign document. It was intended to influence the nomination and election of the speaker as United States senator, and is doubtless an offset to a speech delivered on Friday night in the Club House, at Charleston, by Mr. F. A. Sawyer, his opponent for the senatorship. Mr. Mackey was followed by Captain Miles G. Parker, A. J. Ransier, F. L. Cardozo and others. In the afternoon the negroes, to the number of 150, formed a procession, and preceded by a band of music, paraded through the city, dressed in the most fantastic and peculiar costumes, and making the city look very unlike Rome in carnival time. At 6 o'clock P. M. the troops paraded in force, and so terminated the 4th of July in Columbia.

The multitude who participated in the railroad celebration left the city at 9 A. M. in a long train of cars, which had been provided for the purpose, and were accompanied by the President of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad, Col. Wm. Johnston; the Auditor, Col. Dorsey; the Chief Engineer, Captain Moore, and other officers. The company embraced many of the most influential citizens of Columbia, who, for the first time, availed themselves of an opportunity of seeing a part of the interior of the State which has been heretofore to most of them *terra incognita*. Proceeding through Lexington District the living freight was largely increased by additions from every station and cross-road, until each car was as thoroughly packed as a box of sardines. At last, and not too soon, Batesville, formerly Leesville, was reached, the scene presented to the eye being not more surprising than picturesque. The woods adjoining the depot on one side of the track literally swarmed with vehicles of every description, from the old-fashioned one-horse shay, held together by straps and strings, to the more pretentious carriage, which a kind Providence had spared from the spoils of war. The large and handsome depot building, recently erected, was filled to its utmost capacity, while on both sides the dense fringe of humanity, which looked wonderingly on the longest train of cars ever seen in that locality made one marvel exceedingly as to the place whence they came. There were old and young, modish and rascally, comely and sweet, "anxious and aimless," made and matriarchs—each with husband or sweetheart and a basket of provisions, the majority of its fair dress in white, the sterner stuff showing the honest country homespun on their backs—all these moving among the luxuriant foliage, now with the beams of a noon-day sun scorching their varied head gear, now grouped under the trees in home-like circles, which seemed to invite even from strangers the most easy and familiar of intercourse, made the entire scene well calculated to impress upon the mind a memory for the duplicates of which we must look back to the great country barbecues and camp-meetings of the ante-war history of the State.

Accompanying the excursionists was a string band, which was taken possession of by the young people immediately upon the arrival of the cars, and impressed for dancing purposes. It may be added that for such a broiling day, the dancing was provokingly vigorous.

SPEECH OF COLONEL JOHNSTON.

In the meanwhile Colonel Johnston and the officers of the road were formally received by a committee of citizens and welcomed to Batesville. Colonel Johnston briefly expressed his thanks, and was then escorted to a stand which had been erected in a fine grove. Colonel Johnston was then introduced by Captain Bates, to the audience which had assembled in front, and said that among the vast range of topics which might constitute a theme for such an occasion, none would probably be more acceptable than some reference to the history of the Columbia and Augusta Railroad. Commenced under great difficulties, it had received the steady support of the citizens of the State living along the line of road, until it had reached that stage from which they could look forward to its early completion. He explained that every mile of railroad was estimated to add fifty thousand dollars to the taxable value of the lands contiguous thereto, and that measured by this calculation, three millions would be added to the wealth of the State by the road now constructing, while it would personally benefit every farmer and landholder along the line, by enabling him to economize the expense of travel, and the transportation of material, provisions and fertilizers. Colonel Johnston said that the

stock of the company had recently been sold at public sale in North Carolina at forty cents on the dollar, while of the bonds ten thousand dollars' worth were last week sold in Augusta at seventy-five per cent. It had been his aim to build a good road, so that when the time came, as he believed it would, when three, four or five times a day would pass over it, the road would be equal to the work required of it. He saw no further obstacles to the early completion of the road, and by October 1st, hoped to be able to announce that it was open to Graniteville.

Adverting to the misfortunes of the country, he said that not much could be expected of any great enterprise until the vexed questions now disturbing the political world were settled. When the farmer and planter could once more secure profitable labor with which to raise his usual crops, when capital was invited to the State, and the immigrant, whether he came from the North or across the ocean, could be met by liberal inducements in the proffer of wages and lands, then and then alone would South Carolina resume her old progressive march, and enjoy something akin to the great prosperity of the past. That from which the State had suffered most, was the iniquitous system of congressional legislation—more illiberal than any legislation of modern times—just and unscrupulous in the producer, destroyed labor, and unscrupulous for any other task than that of self-support. He saw, however, signs in the future which bade the country hope. Dark as were the clouds now above us, the dawn was not far distant when all the material resources of the South, and particularly of South Carolina—her luxuriant fields, her unequalled water power, her miniature railroad enterprises—would be developed to a degree which would greatly benefit every industrious citizen.

Touching briefly upon politics, Colonel Johnston said that while Mr. Pendleton might be his personal choice as President, there were certain objections which would make him unacceptable to a very considerable portion of the people of the North. Hence it might be necessary and politic to accept Mr. Chase. In the success of the Democratic party—whatever might be its nominee—great principles were at stake, and although Mr. Chase might not be in political sympathy with the Southern people, or possessed of their entire confidence, we owed it to the country at large to support him unanimously. There are one thousand six hundred and seventy national banks, not one of which would object to him, and they exercise a most potent influence in the decision of this great question. There was also a large class of conservative Republicans who would support Mr. Chase, while the nomination of either Pendleton, Hancock or Hendricks would unite their strength and bid their whole interests more firmly to the Radical party. He desired the people of South Carolina, as a matter of policy if not a matter of choice, to support as one man the nominee of the Democratic party.

Recurring again to the condition of affairs in this State, Colonel Johnston compared the sterility of Massachusetts with the fertility of South Carolina, arguing that it was perhaps a misfortune to our people that they were once able to live with so little labor. Had more labor been bestowed upon our soil, capital and labor would have made us what some of the manufacturing States of New England are to-day, and the first duty of the people was to apply the inestimable advantages they possessed to the development of that latent property which only required the touch of the artisan and the industry of the planter to make us truly great.

THE DINNER.

This speech was very warmly received, and at its close the chairman announced that the barbecue would shortly take place. Soon afterwards the company repaired to an adjoining grove, where a parallelogram of tables had been constructed and laden with the good things brought from far and near by the citizens of the hospitable neighborhood. Pige, cakes and sweets were abundant, and when the barbecued meats were spread before the multitude, nothing more was needed to give zest to the appetite or *exalt* to the occasion. The only sorrow which the eaters seemed to look was that they were not all there from head to heels.

SPEECH OF THE HON. LEWIS YOUNG.

After an hour or two spent here, speaking was resumed. General M. C. Butler, who was on the ground, was loudly called for, but being very unwell did not respond. Colonel Leroy Youmans, Solicitor of the Eastern Circuit, was next called upon and made an eloquent response, in the course of which he spoke of the vast power and dominion of England, and said these arose from the ability of the English al-ways to take a common sense view of things, and of making the best of every situation in which they were placed—developing the physical, mental, moral and industrial resources of the country to the largest extent. This is the grand lesson which is taught by the great people from whom we derive our language, institutions and customs. Thus England had made herself self-supporting, and so the South, though debarr'd a political hearing and disappointed in her dearest hopes, has learned that she can develop her resources. And while this development is going on opportunities may arise when she shall speak with an uncertain sound. In the condition of political affairs there was nothing alarming. That Southern men who represented all the fighting races which sprang from the loins of Japhet should be governed by a race inferior to their own would be a sheer absurdity—an utter impossibility. By a proper application of the resources within our reach we should attain the highest degree of prosperity. Our truest policy and common sense alike required the effort. In conclusion he gave the health of Colonel Wm. Johnston, the Railroad King of North Carolina, a State too small to monopolize his activity and ability. Having saved from ruin the enterprise over which he presides by his energy, let us trust that he may have others by his example.

Captain F. W. Dawson spoke at length upon the issues of the day, of the connection between the City of Charleston and the interior of the State, and our desire to foster friendly relations. After his remarks, the chairman, at the request of several of the audience, introduced Pleasant Goode, a colored man.

SPEECH OF PLEASANT GOODE.

The speaker's appearance did not belie his name. He had a pleasant face, a pleasant manner and a good voice. In commencing, he announced himself as a colored Democrat, and said though called upon very unexpectedly, he was always ready to utter his sentiments upon the subject which seemed to fill his hearers. He was not an educated man, but in some homely phrase he could command, by desired to impress, especially upon the colored portion of the audience, the great fact that their trust and best friends were those who were born upon the soil and identified with the real interests of the State—the white men—the Democrats, so called, of South Carolina. Who, he asked, can you trust, if not your own people? Can you

trust the carpet-baggers and scalawaggers of the country, who never knew what it was to pay a five cent tax at home, and live on what they plunder here? What do they care for you? I'll tell you. Because you help them to fill their carpet-bags with "rocks." Now, in the next election for President of the United States, I want you to drop these men like Ashley, and the whole crowd that are in the State. Stick to your own people. The Radicals tell you that by voting the Democratic ticket, you vote yourselves back into slavery. It ain't so. You are slaves already. You can't be worse, and just so long you vote the Radical ticket they will use you like slaves. They want your votes to give themselves offices. They want to get rich at your expense. They want everything for themselves and nothing for the poor negro. That's Radicalism. Why, I would rather be a slave with my old master. He used to take care of me, sick and well, and if he occasionally "busted" me, it served me right. Hoisting makes a heap of people in this world better than they would be without it. Its the "hoisting" a boy gets that makes a man of him, and finally puts him on the road to fame, to Congress, and the President's chair. I suppose if it hadn't been for the "hoisting" Andrew Johnson got from his mother when he was a youngster, he wouldn't be where he is. "Hoisting," fellow citizens, does so much good. [Laughter.]

Now, what I want you to do, fellow colored men of Lexington District, is to vote with me—vote for Democrats—vote for good men who have your interest at heart and won't deceive you—vote for those you have known from boyhood; those who have the respect of everybody around them, because they are intelligent, just and truthful; and when you get each people in office, we shall see a change in the condition of South Carolina that will benefit you and me and every other colored man in the State. In conclusion, I give you as the sentiment of my heart—"Old South Carolina and her people."

SPEECH OF WILLIAM STORRS.

Before taking his seat, Pleasant asked permission to introduce his friend, William Storrs, a colored man (or as he is more familiarly known in Columbia, "Bill McGuinness"). Bill expressed regret that he was not an orator, so that he could say something worthy of the occasion. But not much was expected of an uneducated man, and he would therefore make a few practical remarks.

He said he sympathized with the colored man ten degrees more than he did the white man. Why? Because the black man was ignorant; and he hated the Radical because he was ten degrees meaner than the meanest negro. Time was when the colored people of the State lived as well as the white people. They were happy and contented. They were industrious, and they would be so now if the State had not been overrun by carpet-bag men, who put all sorts of notions into their heads, and created expectations that never could be fulfilled. The time was coming when this class would be found out. The colored people of the up-country were already beginning to learn their character, and at the coming elections he hoped they would show by their votes that they trusted once more in their own people. What a preposterous idea—that a shameful thought it was—that the colored men of South Carolina supported carpet-baggers who had been the means of disfranchising one-half of the best citizens of the State. For one, he was thankful that when he went to the ballot-box no ignorant scalawag could say, ignorant as he might be, that he should not deposit his vote.

Bill said he was in favor of a qualified suffrage that would apply to all men. The idea of political equality to every man was as distasteful as the idea of social equality, and Heaven knew there were plenty of mean white men who never asked for his table. The time might never arrive when this condition of things would be brought about, but the more the colored man learned to appreciate the difference between education and ignorance, the more would he himself demand that those below him in the scale of intelligence and industry should not enjoy the same privileges as the man who had studied and labored to achieve education and property.

The remarks and rough-humored hits made by both these colored men caused a great deal of amusement, and elicited not less of approbation because of the sturdy good sense which characterized them.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Colonel Johnston, again occupying the chair, expressed his pleasure that these colored men had come forward and uttered their sentiments. Such evidences of intelligence and familiarity with the issues of the day were gratifying to all; and all colored men standing upon the same platform ought to be encouraged in the good work.

General Quattlebaum also addressed some timely remarks on the situation to the audience, and at the close the meeting dissolved.

THE RETURN.

It was now near five o'clock. The whistle blew its warning call; the dancers ceased; the crowd remounted the cars, and in a few minutes were homeward bound at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

The excursion was a pleasant one, and no incident occurred during the day to mar its enjoyments. Colonels Johnston and Dorsey won trophies of friends, and certainly left no doubt on any mind that the Columbia and Augusta Road is a popular concern in the districts which it traverses. The first 30 miles of the road is through a pine forest, and will give little more than a lumber business; but beyond Batesville the country is rich and well settled.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED LOUISIANIAN.—The New Orleans papers announce the death of Judge E. Warren Moore, a native of Charleston, and for more than a quarter of a century a prominent citizen of Louisiana. He served in the Legislature as Speaker of the House, and under the Confederate Government as Judge of the New Orleans Circuit. The *Picayune*, in closing an editorial notice of his death, says:

In private life Mr. Moore was a model man. His sense of honor was delicate, his integrity in all his relations was perfect, and in his domestic relations he was beyond all reproach for omission of duty, and admirable for his affectionate devotion to a very numerous family. He was twice married—first in Charleston, and secondly here, and leaves issue by both. The number of his household was very great. We have heard it said that his table was rarely set for less than fifty, and that many of his guests were of the highest social position. He was a man of great social and domestic virtues, and his death is a great loss to his family and to the community.

Chinese porters in San Francisco carry their burdens on the ends of a bamboo pole balanced over the shoulder—one man easily carrying two packages of the weight of a barrel of flour. But when there is only one package, two men are required, one at each end of the pole, with the weight hung in the middle. An innovator who showed them that one man could more easily carry a single package than two men carrying two packages, was called a "fool" by his conservative brethren.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

SOUTH CAROLINA SEEKING A RACE IN SENATE.—A MOVEMENT TO SUPPORT GOVERNOR SCOTT'S ADMINISTRATION.—THE SQUABLES FOR THE SPOILS.—MOVEMENTS OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

COLUMBIA, July 5.—It has transpired that the mission of the Hon. Charles M. Furman, who has recently gone to Europe, is for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the State. It is believed that he will return with a million of dollars.

It is understood that soon after the inauguration of Governor Scott, a number of the influential citizens of the State will issue an address, advising the people to co-operate with them in supporting his administration.

The contest for the senatorship promises to be very lively. Mr. Sawyer's chances are improving.

The election of Moses as Speaker of the House is by no means certain. The low-country delegates oppose him and favor Jenks. General Canby and Scott are expected to-morrow. In the event of the inauguration of the latter not taking place, Governor Orr will be requested to hold over.

THE MEETING OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE.—THE RACE FOR THE SENATORSHIP.—PARSON FRENCH IN THE RING.—ELEMENTS OF MR. ROBERTSON'S STRENGTH.—CONTENDED SEATS.—THE PROPOSED REMOVAL TO CHARLESTON.—THE RATIFYING POWER OF THE LEGISLATURE, &c.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 4, 1868.—The time approaches when the Legislature is to meet and the State Government is to be turned over to its new guardians. Speculation is, therefore, rife as to men, measures and events. The town is filling up. Nickerson's Hotel has again become a lobbying place, and "trade" is as lively as can be expected under the circumstances. The colored members here are selecting quarters among the colored boarding houses, but the whites affect hotel life. Runners from various portions of the State are arriving and making ready to capture members who may lend their aid to various schemes of public and private interest. Of the white Republicans in town I see Dr. A. G. Mackey, E. W. Mackey, Captain N. G. Parker, Messrs. Rutland, Rose, Cross, Owens, Leelle, Hurley and others. The remainder will doubtless arrive during Sunday and Monday. The colored officials on the ground are Cardozo, Nash, Ransier, DeLarge and Saporitas.

The great question agitating expectant bosoms is the election of the United States senators. Mr. Sawyer is not yet in town, but some of his adherents present have counted noses and swear by the ghost of Mammon that he has more votes to start with and more to depend upon than his opponent. The friends of Dr. Mackey are equally confident, and with that candidate on the spot, the work of arranging party wires is rapidly going on. It is rumored, however, that a mine will be sprung somewhere in this vicinity during the next two weeks, and that somebody will be woefully disgraced. To reveal at this moment how it is charged would spoil the fun in store. So far most of the members from the up-country districts are uncommitted. The Democratic members are likewise a bone to be picked. Hence the contest promises to be lively.

It is said that Parson French is in the race, and starts out with strong papers and a pledge of seven votes. He presents himself with petitions from sundry good Methodist members of Congress, addressed to all sorts of persons, and praying fervidly for his election. It is a slight bar to his claim that only a few months ago he left South Carolina, took up his residence elsewhere, and returns to South Carolina for no other purpose than to secure his election to either House of Congress. Judging from the inordinate ambition and extravagant reach of this good man, as evinced in his past history, his desire to serve himself and the dear people is much stronger than his disposition to serve God.

Mr. T. J. Robertson is actively opposed by Mr. J. M. Rutland for the up-country senatorship—the latter being the favorite of the convention until Robertson threw up his hat for General Scott as a nominee for Governor, and he (Robertson) received a pledge of support as United States senator. This will not prevent Mr. Rutland from making a flank movement if he can accumulate sufficient force for the purpose. Mr. Robertson's strongest "bolts" are two—first, he is a rich man, and secondly, he has made a combination with Dr. Mackey's party, which gives both strength. Robertson does not claim to possess any special qualifications for a legislator, but he thinks his efforts as a Radical demand reward. They do say he has "come down with the dust" handsomely on several occasions, and there is no doubt that his ability to promise to go on official bonds makes his position an exceedingly perpendicular one.

[By the way, speaking of bonds, I hear that an effort will be made by some of the officials elect to induce the Legislature to diminish the amount now required by law, as some of the aforesaid, being strangers in the State, are unable to obtain the sum now required.] Messrs. Robertson and Rutland are both exceedingly nervous lest Gov. Orr should suddenly step in and upset their programme, having a wholesome fear of his influence with and upon men; but this is altogether improbable. He may be tendered a judgeship or something of that sort when his political disabilities are removed, but not before. Efforts to this end are likely to be made as soon as the senatorship is decided.

Trouble is expected to arise in the Legislature over the contested seats of the Democratic members from Anderson and Lancaster. In Anderson the majority of these gentlemen was about one hundred. The spurious votes that have been presented by the Republicans in their protest to General Canby, all told, do not amount to more than twenty—so that if every one of them were thrown out, the Democrats would be elected by about eighty majority. There seems to be little doubt that the Democrats will be turned out, notwithstanding the statement of Mr. James Webb, one of the defeated Republican candidates, that it was a fair and honest fight, and an unquestionable defeat of his side. He says also that he will not enter into the contest, nor take his seat if it is given to him.

The removal of the Legislature to Charleston is being quietly urged, and I think the proposition gains favor. In point of official accommodations, and social comfort, many of the delegates deem Charleston the most advantageous.

With regard to the ability of an unrepresented State to ratify the fourteenth Constitutional amendment, so as to give binding effect, it is urged that South Carolina is still a State, and has power to act as such, even anterior to her admission to Congressional representation. If this be not admitted, the

Legislature must ratify the fourteenth amendment twice—first, to secure representation in Congress and the restoration of civil authority; second, to give a constitutional ratification of a State in the Union. The value of this reasoning you can estimate for yourself.

PERSONNE.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

ELMORE—TAYLOR.—In Tallahatche County, Mississippi, on Tuesday evening, June 16th, by the Rev. B. F. Lally, Mr. ALBERT R. ELMORE to Miss A. J. TAYLOR, daughter of General WILLIAM JESSE TAYLOR, all of Columbia, S. C.

Obituary.

BENNETT.—Died, at the residence of J. H. Carr, in Savannah, on the 28th instant, Mrs. C. E. BENNETT, the beloved wife of W. F. BENNETT, aged eighteen years and seven months.

Funeral Notice.

THE Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. BENNETT and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service of their son, FREDERICK, This Morning, at Nine o'clock, at his late residence, No. 26 Beaufort-street, without further invitation. July 6

Special Notices.

THE STEAMER CITY POINT WILL discontinue her trips to Florida, for summer repairs, until further notice. June 2

COOGAN, EXECUTOR, vs. PALMETTO SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—In pursuance of the Decretal Order made in this cause, the Master will, on and after the 1st July next, pay to depositors, at his office, Court House, a dividend of Ten per Cent. on their claims. Depositors must produce their books upon calling for payment. J. W. GRAY, June 26 fawm Master in Equity.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—IN THE COMMON PLEAS.—JAMES MCCABE vs. ROBERT MCCARROLL.—ATTACHMENT.—Whereas, the plaintiff did, on the thirtieth day of June, file his declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the fourth day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, otherwise final judgment will then be given and entered against him. J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, Charleston District. June 26

PALMETTO PIONEER CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, having for its object to furnish its members and the public with the necessities of life, unadulterated and of good quality, for immediate cash payment, and from the profits of such business to accumulate capital for its members, are now thoroughly organized and doing a thriving business. The Capital Stock of this Association is limited by charter to (500) Five Hundred Shares of (\$200) Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars each, payable in part funds of One Dollar per week. Any white person, a resident of South Carolina, shall be eligible for membership after complying with the requirements of the constitution. No member shall be allowed to subscribe for more than one share in his or her individual name. The Board of Management in their quarterly statement to the Association shall estimate the price of the business for the quarter then closing, and shall distribute the same in the following proportion, viz: Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33 1/3) of said profit to the shareholders in rates to the amount of the credit of their respective shares. Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. (66 2/3) of said profit to the credit of the shareholders in rates to the amount of their purchases at the store of the Association for the quarter then ending. It is provided, however, that all such dividends shall be passed to the credit of their respective shares until the full amount of two hundred and sixty dollars be paid in, and then such shares shall be cancelled, the dividends to be paid by the Board by drafts upon the Treasurer. The advantage of being a shareholder in this Association is evident, and can only be surpassed by the anticipated success of a future year.

Certificates of stock may be had and instalments paid at the Co-operative Grocery Store, Market-street, No. 107, to W. H. WELCH, Storekeeper; S. THOMAS, President; JAS. J. GRACE, Secretary and Treasurer. ALBERT O. STONE, JOHN F. MABER, June 26 Committee Board of Management.

A—A—A—A—A—THE BEST DYSPPEPTIC BITTERS now in use are PARSONS'S Bitters. They never fail to give relief. Try a bottle, and be convinced. For sale Druggists. m

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH YOU? This is the familiar question put to every invalid. In many cases the answer is, "I don't know exactly, but I don't feel well." Look at the countenance of the man or woman who makes this reply, and you will generally find that the eyes are dull and lustreless, the complexion sallow, the cheeks flaccid, and the whole expression of the face dejected. Interrogate the invalid more closely, and you will discover that constipation, the result of a disordered stomach and a torpid liver, is at the bottom of the mischief. "That's what's the matter." Whoever has experienced the effects of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT in such cases, need not be told to recommend it as a remedy. TARRANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Greenwich and No. 100 Warren streets, New York, Sole Proprietors. Sold by all Druggists. 17r July 6

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; or properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. Bond-street, New York. 17r January

A WARNING TO COUNTERFEITERS AND A CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—No expense will be spared, no legal means of punishing fraud will be neglected, in the effort to prevent the counterfeiting of BOSTWELL'S STOMACH BITTERS. But secondarily, when its cunning and activity are stimulated by the hope of gain, is very ingenious and industrious. The men whose desperate task it is to simulate valuable proprietary medicines, and who substitute therefor dangerous or worthless preparations, are proverbially difficult to catch. Most of them have many allies, and they fit from State to state with surprising agility, in the hope of evading the clutches of the law. The proprietors of BOSTWELL'S STOMACH BITTERS are determined, if possible, to have them down. Travelling agents are employed for this purpose, and wherever an offender is detected, he is prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. No amount of vigilance